

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XIII. NO. 311

MARION, OHIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

FINANCIAL FIGURES.

The Census Office Issues a Very Interesting Bulletin.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER.

These Two Papers Will Represent About

Ninety-Five Per Cent of the Municipal Debt of the United States—Other Disc-patches Telegraphed From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The financial condition in 1890, of 50 cities and large towns, is shown in bulletin No. 14, issued by the census office. Within a few days a supplemental bulletin will be issued showing the same facts in relation to remaining cities of this size. Thus, within the one published yesterday, will represent about 95 per cent of the municipal debt of the United States.

The general results for the 50 cities and towns considered are as follows:

The bonded debt for 1890 shows an increase of 8 per cent, as compared with 1880; on the other hand, the floating debt has increased 17 per cent, the increase in the total debt in the ten years is 7 per cent. The amount invested in sinking funds has increased 28 per cent;

the cash in the treasury has increased 81 per cent, and the total available resources have increased 50 per cent, since 1880.

In 75 cities and towns, in which the debt is in excess of the resources, there has been a decrease of 6 per cent, in the debt since 1880. In 12 cities and towns in which the resources are in excess of the debt, there has been an increase in resources of 14.4 per cent, in ten years. The amount invested in 1890 was 8 per cent, less in amount than it was in 1880.

A report that the Sioux are on the war-path—soldiers called out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—A Grand Forks, N. Dak., special to The Tribune says: Adjt. Gen. Devoy has received a telegram from Governor Miller at Bismarck, requesting him to report at the latter city immediately and make active preparations for suppressing the impending outbreak of Indians at Mandan. Word was brought by a friendly Indian to Mandan that the Sioux were on the warpath and ready for an outbreak. Adjt. Gen. Devoy leaves here to-day. The city is excited over the report, and any number of volunteers are already offering their services to go and fight the Indians.

A Bismarck, N. Dak., special to The Tribune says: A mass meeting of citizens in Mandan was held last night to discuss the Indian situation. Citizens have organized for protection. Governor Miller was telegraphed to for arms and ammunition, and he has given instructions to the adjutant general to use his discretion. The state has about 500 stand of arms and 50,000 rounds of fixed ammunition. All sorts of rumors are afloat. Telegrams to Standing Rock are unanswered, and the latest rumor is that a band of armed Indians left their tepees on the agency at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

No Trouble With the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Schofield has received a letter from Maj. Gen. Miles stating that no immediate danger of trouble with the Sioux Indians is apprehended.

The Indians, he states, are still in a restless and excited condition, and are still indulging in their war-dances and looking for the coming of the Messiah. The date of the Messiah's arrival, as fixed by the Indian prophets, has been postponed several times, and is now fixed for December. No date is specified.

It is thought that the failure of the Messiah to materialize in December will result in an almost total collapse of the influence of the Indian prophets, and that the Sioux will then resume their peaceful avocations.

Gen. Ruger is making a tour of the agencies in the Sioux nation, and his presence has aided in pacifying the would-be hostiles. Gen. Ruger will remain with the Sioux Indians during the winter, and keep the war department advised as to their feelings and intentions.

LEAVING THE KNIGHTS.

The Green Glass Workers Threaten a Big Secession.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—A movement has been started by Local Assembly 6111, Knights of Labor, composed of green glass workers, which threatens to end in big secession from the Knights of Labor ranks. The movement originated in the alleged improper conduct of Louis Arrington, master workman of the green glass workers' National assembly, owing to that gentleman's plan to build a co-operative green glass factory, which caused general dissatisfaction to the Pittsburgh assembly.

A committee composed of leading members of local Assembly 6111 has been at work for several weeks, and according to reports is meeting with solid encouragement. The place of the committee is to interest five of the strongest green glass workers' assemblies in the plan of seceding. Dissatisfaction against Mr. Powderly has also been breeding in the Pittsburg assembly for three years.

The green glass workers' national assembly, of which Mr. Youngson is president, has agreed to meet the Pittsburg assembly on the 21st instant.

The gross debt in 1880 was \$75,949,741; the assets were valued at \$194,343,782; leaving a net municipal debt for the cities and towns considered, of \$90,150,500.

The gross debt in 1890 was \$75,949,786; the resources amount to \$290,575,846, giving a net debt of \$45,375,940.

These figures show a decrease as before stated, of \$5,777,059 in the net debt, which is a reduction of 9.13 per cent.

Or the total debt of \$4,369,786, the sum of \$20,665,551, or 96.61 per cent, is bonded, while \$25,281,235, or 33.9 per cent, is floating debt.

Of the total available resources, or \$290,575,846, the sinking funds represent \$14,181,491, or 50.65 per cent, while \$14,391,655, or 49.35 per cent, are in cash or other available resources. The total available resources represent 38.65 per cent of the gross debt, leaving 61.35 per cent for future liquidation.

Not only has a substantial reduction been made in municipal debts since 1880, but a reduction of \$1,045,740 in the annual interest charge is shown by the tables. The gain has been principally in the cities and towns in the middle states, which, as previously shown, have reduced their debts materially.

An examination of the annual interest charges, as compared with the gross debt at interest, discloses some interesting comparative rates of interest in the different sections of the country. In the New England states in 1880 the annual interest charge represented 4.75 per cent of the gross debt; in 1890 the rate had fallen to 4.15 per cent, a decrease of .60 per cent.

The middle states, the rate in 1880 was 5.58 per cent, in 1890 the rate had fallen to 4.35 per cent, a decrease of 1.23 per cent.

In the southern states the rate in 1880 was 4.90 per cent; it had risen, in 1890, to 5.56 per cent, an increase of 0.65 per cent.

The western states show an average interest charge of 5.18 per cent in 1880; in 1890 had fallen to 5.05 per cent, a decrease of .13 per cent.

The territories in 1880 paid an average interest of 15.82 per cent; this had fallen to 10.50 per cent, in 1890, a decrease of 5.32 per cent.

In 1880 the average for the United States was 5.41 per cent; in 1890 it had fallen to 4.63 per cent, a decrease of .78 per cent.

In the 50 cities and towns considered in 1880, there were 73 in which the debt was in excess of the resources, and seven in which the resources exceeded the debts.

In 1890 there were 736, a decrease of thirty-five in which the debts exceeded the resources, and 112, an increase of thirty-three, in which the resources exceeded the debts.

Off to See a Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A special

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

Serious Wreck on One of the Western Roads.

FIVE CARS HURLED IN A RIVER.

No Telling as to the Exact Extent of the Disaster, but a Number of People Have Been Injured—Wrecks on Several Different Roads.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning as a freight train, carrying employees of Armon's packing house on the way to work, and loaded with hogs and grain, was crossing the bridge over the Kaw river, in this city, on the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern railway, one span of the bridge gave way and precipitated five cars in the river, thirty feet below.

It is not known how many persons were on board the train but there may have been anywhere from a dozen up to twenty, and so far as the names are known, the list of rescued comprises only four members of the train crew and one or two colored men who were riding across the bridge.

The following is the list of killed and wounded so far as known:

Henry Coleman, colored; Will Crawford, colored; Fred Allen, fireman, of Lawrence, Kan.; Henry Williams, colored; Injured: S. V. Smith, of Larham, Stockmen, badly bruised about body and legs; C. Fitch, engineer, of Kansas City, jaw fractured and badly cut and bruised; Thomas Mulligan, brakeman, of Lawrence, Kan., badly cut and bruised; L. Larimer, colored, of Kansas City, several ribs broken.

The following employees of Armon's were seen to get aboard the ill-fated train, and as they have neither put in an appearance at the packing houses nor at their homes, it is feared they are killed:

Frank Wain, a packer; Ed. Burke, pipe fitter; Ralph Fay, elevator man; Dave Brown, beef killer; Fred Bell, pipe fitter.

Three trains who bearded the train several stations up the road are also missing.

The missing are supposed to be killed and their bodies buried under the wreckage.

KILLED THE ENGINEER.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 18.—As two freight trains were passing each other a few miles east of Princeton, a car left its forward trucks and plowed out toward the other train, resulting in the destruction of one locomotive and four passenger cars, and killing Engine 10 and severely scalding the fireman. It took two wrecking squads and about one hundred men seventeen hours to clear one track. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

The French Nickel Steel Outlaws.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—United States government officials are here investigating the new metal now being manufactured in Newport, Ky. It is called "Schmidbarenguss," and is said to stand a tensile strain of 200,766 pounds per square inch without jointing. The French nickel steel plate tested at the Annapolis proving grounds, broke at 188.350 pounds per square inch. Schmidbarenguss is a new composite metal produced direct from the cupola crucibles, containing 4 per cent copper and a fraction of 1 per cent of aluminum, mixed in with wrought iron or steel. Aside from the scarcity of nickel and the abundance of aluminum as an alloy in iron and steel, compared with the cost and strength, the new composite metal has all the advantages which the government officers are in search of.

NIHILISTS BEING TRIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The trial of the nihilists who were accused of being implicated in a plot against the czar, was concluded Monday. Sophie Guenewier, one of the prisoners who was arrested here after the trial in Paris, in which city she was arrested for having bombs in her possession together with two of her accomplices named Stolansky and Freifeld, was found guilty and condemned to be hanged. The court, however, recommended that the czar commute the sentence of death against Stolansky and Freifeld and that they be banished to Siberia. Two officers who were also charged with complicity in the plot were acquitted.

RAILROAD MEN.

An Important Meeting Now Being Held in Buffalo, New York.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—A. P. Penfield, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Joseph Hubbard, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Casper Keller, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and F. G. Wells, of the trainmen, arrived here yesterday to meet the local officials of the Erie road in regard to settling the differences that exist between the company and men with reference to the demands of the latter, which were recently denied by President King.

There are forty-three delegates present altogether, representing the employes. The delegates went into session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. H. B. Youngson, of Meadville, Pa., presiding. Mr. Youngson was asked shortly before the conference what would likely be the outcome of the trouble. He replied that the delegates will consult on the subject of striking or backing down entirely. The men believe that they have won their battle and that the whole process will be entered in Ira's case, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

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A Hero of a Practical Joke.

A young man of about 25 is just now the hero of a select circle of friends in the southern section of the city, and in view of his peculiar history he quite deserves to be lionized. Five years ago he was a clerk in a bank on a meager salary, and one time some of the same devoted friends of these days thought it would be a good joke to pretend the bank had been robbed, and warn him that he was suspected. This a number did, only they called him up about midnight, so as to give the joke a more natural appearance. After telling him that two hours before burglars had stolen \$30,000 in bank notes, they added that the police were now on the way to arrest him as a suspect.

It so happened that he had but two hours before been in the vicinity of the bank, and fearful of not being able to prove an alibi, he gathered his available belongings together and caught an early morning train for the north. Of course there was a big row in the vicinity of the young fellow's home and his funny friends had to leave town. Fortunately the young fellow was a bachelor, and he was not hunted up. Recently he wrote to an old acquaintance here from Canada, and the latter in replying to the long lost youth told him the truth about the bank joke. Then the young fellow came back, but not as he went away. He rode in a parlor car and swelled around in a back. He had gone to Montreal and after the first shock had settled down to work and gradually by lucky speculation had grown rich.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Graves in the Crimea.

Some interesting results were obtained from the archaeological explorations carried on in the Crimea during last summer. Professor Veselovski found painted human bones in two graves—six skeletons in one grave and one in another. The well known archaeologist, Professor Grempler, of Breslau, who was present last year at the congress of archaeologists at Moscow, is of opinion that these graves belonged to the original inhabitants of the Crimea, the Cimmerians of Herodotus. It was a usage with them to lay their dead on elevated spots so that the birds might consume the flesh. When quite bleached they painted the skeletons with some mineral pigment. Graves containing such painted skeletons have been found in Central Asia, but only in a few instances. Only three such graves had been previously found in the Crimea. Professor Grempler proposes to take the skeletons with him to Paris, and exhibit them at the congress of anthropologists to be held there during the autumn.—Boston Transcript.

Damages for a Delayed Message.
The state supreme court of North Carolina has confirmed the action of the lower court which awarded to J. T. Young, of Craven county, N. C., \$10,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph company. It is represented that last year Young's wife was taken very ill in Columbia, S. C., and his wife telegraphed him that she was sick, and requested him to come to her at once. He did not get the message until six days later, and in the meantime Mrs. Young died and was buried. Young not knowing of either fact till all was over.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Fascinating Painting.

A Russian artist, Nicolai, has set Berlin agog by exhibiting his painting of Christ before Pilate. It is said to be horribly fascinating, and the salon where it is displayed is crowded to suffocation. Critics agree that it is vastly inferior to Munkacsy's painting of the same title, so far as art is concerned, but they admit that it has power.—Kate Field's Washington.

As the neck dressings grow larger, richer, showier in texture and more versatile in form, the scarf pins, as if regulated by a temporizing hand, become more chastely simple in design. A plain old gold ball of the circumference of a five cent silver piece, studded with turquoise—a revived pattern—is very distinctive.

Pipes are coming into fashion again, but only in offices and out of sight of the public. Possibly the time will come when a man will feel justified in producing a pipe in the smoking compartment of a car here, or in stalking along the street with one, after the fashion of the young clerks in England.

The French minister of war lately offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight from Perigueux to Paris, 310 miles. There were 2,746 entries, and the winner did the distance in seven hours and thirty-four minutes.

The greatest height in the atmosphere at which the sound of cannon has been heard was 20,000 feet, when Mr. Glaisher was that height over Birmingham heard the firing of the guns being proved there.

Mr. Skelton, of Hart county, Ga., owns a hog 13 months old and weighing 525 pounds. It is 7 feet 7 inches long, and its back is almost as broad as a barn door.

He Took.

She—You are shivering. Are you cold?

He—Yes. I must take something warm.

She—I'm warm as toast.—New York Herald.

A Helpmate.

I told her that I loved her well.

In fact, at last I tried her.

I asked her to be my helpmate because she became weaker.

And she became weaker.

—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT THEY SMOKE.

Russian cigars are simply jellified or evil smelling but are only caused by the "monduki" or persons.

English cigars are made of American tobacco, but the English prefer them to the American.

The French cigars are very poor, but the people are so poor that they pay high prices for Havana goods.

The cigar of the native Portuguese living in India is called the "cigar" in India, and is one of the few specimens naturalized in Europe, and growing in the gardens of the royal palace of Portugal. It is probably about 200 years old, dating from the time when the species was first introduced into Europe.

The Paracou cigar is made of "peti" tobacco, and is three inches long, quite straight, of a dull gray green color. It would take a courageous man to try to get the native children smoke them all the time.

Exotic uses a heavy black cigar shaped like a barrel, not quite three inches long. It looks strong enough to draw a load of wood and has thick, white veins upon its wrapper which look like pieces of string rolled around it.

The Italian cigar is a national institution. It is eight inches long, with a straw through it, and is remarkable for the fact that the manufacturer exhausts all the fertile resources of his nature in making it so that it will not light.

Possibly the most expensive cigars ever made were the 20,000 Havanas made for Spanish Marshal Prim as a present for Napoleon III, each cigar being stamped with the imperial N in gold. They are said to have cost \$1,000.

The cigars of Germany are bad. From those smoked by the emperor down they are the vilest trash, yet this is due only to the public taste, for some very good cigars are made by the Germans, but the demand for them is very limited.

In Hindostan the kunds have for ages allowed their hair to grow to a great length, which they twist round and round the head and fasten into a knot in front, in which they carry a few cigars made of tobacco rolled in a green leaf.

The first cigars made by the Spaniards were of tobacco loosely rolled and held together by the silken lining of corn sheaths, and always with a straw running through the center, to be withdrawn before smoking, so as to secure a good draught.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIDS.

An electrically controlled lock for firearms has recently appeared in Germany.

An electrical gyroscope has been devised in Paris and applied to show the rotation of the earth and to correct ships' compasses.

A new departure in cremation is reported. A patent has been taken out in France for an electric furnace for the rapid incineration of human remains.

A new stereographic machine in use by the Italian parliament is capable of recording 250 words a minute, and can be readily manipulated by a blind person.

The official inspectors of the school of mines at Madrid have decided to appoint a professor to instruct pupils in the application of electricity to mining and metallurgy.

George Reed, of the United States navy, has devised a method by which the passage of a broken current of electricity over a conductor in a magnetic field produces musical tones of varying pitch and volume.

It has been suggested that the study of the influence of diet and habit upon the color of hair in different nations of men may cause discoveries by which the color of the hair in the human race may be modified by judicious treatment.

A busting machine that enables one operator to bust 3,000 pairs of shoes a week is one of the latest things in labor-saving machinery. It tackles anything from light feminine footgear to the heaviest brogans, and the product is superior to hand work.

If cloth can be made out of fine spun glass it would seem a simple matter to make it out of wood, and this is done by boiling strips of fine grained timber, crushing them between rolls, carding the fibers into parallel lines, as with ordinary textile material, and spinning them into threads, from which cloth can be woven in the usual way.

HOT WATER REMEDIES.

Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic and is soothing as well.

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A towel folded, dipped in hot water, wrung out rapidly and applied to the stem acts like魔法 in cases of colic.

There is nothing that so promptly eases short congection of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water, when applied promptly and thoroughly.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung and applied over the back or shoulder, will generally act as prompt relief.

A strip of flannel or cotton cloth though wise and dipped in hot water and wrung out and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time is the best cathartic possible in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. Thus treatment continued a few meetings with proper attention to diet, will cure any simple case of dyspepsia. Hailstone asserted that there were two fluids—a north and south fluid.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Lord Lytton has written a novel in French.

Revised Webster put in type, printed and published last month.

Editrice W. Channing & Co.'s "Readers" has had already a sale of over 2,000 copies.

Democracy Leader. Democracy is the name given in the London newspapers of the day to the democratic leaders of Europe. How and this is probably the best name for the leaders of the time.

It is a British term, but it is also used in America, and is used for the leaders of the day.

As we have seen, the term is used in America, and is used for the leaders of the day.

A Lemon Jambal.

The first lesson in carving ever done in the United States was to be a bust of Benjamin Franklin, the property of a New York museum. It was carved in ivory by Eric Kelland, and is valued at \$3,500.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING KNOWLEDGE PRESENTED IN BRIEF AND POPULAR FORM.

The Dracaena Draco, a Curious and Rare Tree, a Native of the East Indies, Valuable for Ornamental Purposes and for Its Gum Product.

The accompanying illustration, made originally for Le Natur, depicts a rare tree one of the few specimens naturalized in Europe, and growing in the gardens of one of the royal palaces of Portugal. It is probably about 200 years old, dating from the time when the species was first introduced into Europe.

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Pearl Producing Clams.

Concerning the reported discovery of large numbers of pearl producing clams in Wisconsin and the consequent excitement in that state, Mr. George F. Kunz, the gem expert with Tiffany & Co., is credited with the statement that he had no doubt of the truth of the report. He had recently spent some time in Wisconsin, and had found pearls there in large varieties and of great value. He further said that in all the limestone countries of the United States fresh water pearls were to be found in the beds of brooks. Tiffany & Co. had made large purchases of such pearls in the past and would continue to do so, as the best of them were almost equal in tint and lustre to oriental pearls.

These fresh water pearls are remarkable for their countless shapes and many colors. Mr. Kunz thought that the farmers of Wisconsin and other pearl producing districts should be warned against the destruction of the turritus marginiferus, the animal producing the pearl. This mollusk is a stirring which is light, delicate and wholesome consists of the soft inside of a loaf of stale bread crumbled up, moistened slightly with melted butter and seasoned with salt, pepper and thyme. The steam from the cooking fowl will furnish just the required amount of moisture. Having dressed the turkey, seasoned it inside with salt and pepper and stuffed it, tie it up in a good shape, moisten the skin and sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour and lay some thin slices of bacon on top of it. Baste it often while cooking, first with a little butter melted in hot water, afterward with its own drippings. Before removing from the oven baste with melted butter and sprinkle with flour. The skin will then cook brown and crisp.

To make the gravy turn out most of the fat is in the dripping pan, and into the remainder stir two tablespooms of dry flour; scrape the fat from the sides of the pan and stir in more flour, if necessary, till fat and flour are nicely mixed and well browned. Then add boiling water and stir constantly till the gravy is smooth. The dripping pan is set on the top of the stove after removing the turkey, to cook the gravy. Salt and strain the gravy, and add a part of the giblets, cooked and chopped.

Lady's Bedroom in French Style.

The bright, ornamental effect of furnishing a room in the French style will always recommend it to many tastes. The cut here given shows the fireplace, dressing table, etc., in a French lady's bedroom. The mantelpiece, with its overmantel, is unique and handsome, the gilt trellis of the look-

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

NEW FANCIES AND DESIGNS IN EMBROIDERY ON PLUSH AND LACE.

Among plush embroideries the magnolia is one of the new patterns. It is very showy, but in the best possible taste, since soft shades of colors alone are used. The flowers are worked with white wools, and lie heavily with the palest pink, the green shades of foliage are subdued, and the brown stems give just the requisite strength to the harmony.

Another style of embroidering plush is to scatter detached flower heads and buds over the ground; this gives an altogether unique appearance to cushions, covers, chair-covers, etc. On plush plump the petals will be of the palest green, graduated to white at the tips; the centers of the flowers will be represented in gold silk. Nothing looks richer than plush for dressing room use as a ground for embroideries such lovely shadows and reflections are found in the folds that will always keep its place as prime favorite.

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SAY!

You who want Men's Wearing Apparel lend us your ears, as Mark Antony would say. For Men's Clothing, from a Collar to an Overcoat, or a pair of Socks to a Plug Hat, we are the great house in Marion. We say this in all candor. We have Ready-made Clothing for Boys, Youths and Men, for Business Men and Professional Men; and, for those who want Tailor-made goods, we have our own splendid Merchant Tailoring Department. See us for your Underwear; we can do you good. No special sale or catch prices, but rich and happy bargains day after day. But see us; talk isn't as low priced as our Underwear, not in an advertisement.

ECKHART.

HOW
—TO—
SAVE
MONEY!

If you want to Save Money call and examine goods and get prices before you buy, for the

PALACE

Is Headquarters for All Family Supplies, and we have not advanced prices yet with the market. This is an excellent opportunity for laying in a Fall and Winter Supply, as goods are rapidly advancing.

We have a 60lb keg of Apple Butter; will sell at a bargain. It's guaranteed to be pure and first-class.

Canned Peaches, Pine Apples, Apricots, Plums—Golden Drop and Green Gage, Corn—very fine and three for 25¢, Apples for Pies; all at the lowest price.

Six 3½ Bars of Soap for 25¢; a good Wash Soap, 12 cakes for 25¢; fancy Toilet Soap, 5¢ per cake.

Good Coffee for 25¢ and upward to 35¢, for a fancy.

Try the Eagle Flour, the best in the market.

Good Meat, etc.; Kingan's Meat always on hand—the finest in the market.

Six Boxes Matches for 10¢.

Tea, 15¢ to 90¢ per lb.

We knock them all out on Sunday; give us a call.

Just think of it! 1lb good Plug Tobacco, 25¢; 1lb Fine-cut, 30¢.

Don't forget to give us a trial.

We will do you good.

PALACE GROCERY,

Corner Center and West Sts.
Opposite Postoffice.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom

\$5.00 \$3.00 \$2.00
\$4.00 \$2.50 \$1.75
\$3.50 \$2.25 \$1.50
\$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.25
\$2.00 \$1.75 \$1.00
\$1.75 \$1.50 \$0.75
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\$0.75 \$0.50 \$0.25
\$0.50 \$0.25 \$0.25

FOR LADIES \$2.00
FOR BOYS \$1.75
FOR MISSES \$1.00

GENTLEMEN \$2.00
\$1.75
\$1.50
\$1.25
\$1.00
\$0.75
\$0.50
\$0.25

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Cloth and Laced Water Proof Grain. The excellent and wearish qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong evidence of thousands of contented wearers.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewn, an elegant and durable shoe which does itself well.

\$4.00 Hand-sewn Water Proof Shoe.

\$3.50 Tyrolean Welt is the standard dress shoe for sportsmen.

\$3.00 Pollicino's Shoe especially adapted for running men, farmers, etc.

All made in Oregon, but in lace.

\$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES

Have been most favorable received since introduced, and the recent improvements make them superior to any other brand of shoes.

Ask your dealer if he can supply you send direct to factory exchange advertised price, or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

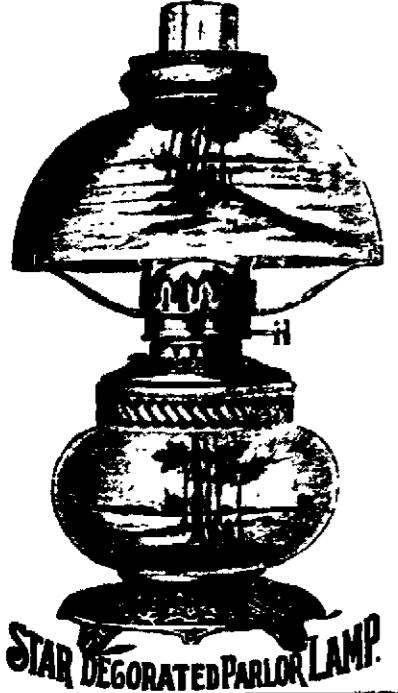
SOLD BY

J. E. RHOADS.

Yesterdays

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Shows an Elegant Line of



PARLOR

— AND —

HANGING LAMPS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HAVILAND'S CHINA

FOR DECORATING, A SPECIALTY.

Sheriff's Sale!

126 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

GLASSWARE, Queensware. - Crockery

— AND —

DECORATIVE GOODS.

The entire stock of the firm of Buxton & McClure, consisting of China, Glass and Queensware, lamps, fine tableware, bar goods, toilet sets, fancy and decorative goods, crockery, and all goods usually kept in a first-class stock of this kind, will be sold out immediately at private sale for cash. If you want bargains in this class of goods call at 126 south Main street.

Sale will commence Monday morning, Nov. 17th, and continue from day to day until entire stock is disposed of.

The early purchasers will have the opportunity of selecting from the choice of this admirable stock.

P. Kelly,

Sheriff Marion County.

FREE CAR LOAD OF

SILK PLUSH

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Beautiful Steel Etchings and Oil Paintings—handsomely framed, presented to the patrons of

Flocken's Pharmacy.

GET THE BEST

Hard or Soft:

COAT

Linsley & Lawrence

West Street, Between Railroads.

— Turney's time.

— Cunningham, the plumber.

— Go to City Hall tonight and eat a dish of hot oysters cooked to suit your fancy.

— Jack White, formerly telegraph operator at the C. & E. here, was in the city this morning.

— Millinery at the very lowest prices at W. A. Sellers & Co.'s, Union block, south Main street. (Tu-thu-297-11)

— The brakeman who was hurt in the wreck at Levings is still alive, but is in a critical condition.

— The Social Club has secured the services of the Springfield harpist for their ball Wednesday evening.

— Call in and see our line of lamps before you buy. W. A. Sellers & Co., Union Block, South Main Street.

— The change of C. & E. superintendents took place Sunday. The office hereafter will be at Chicago.

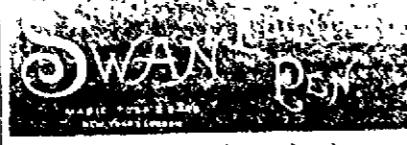
— Take a look at the nice line of pictures and frames at W. A. Sellers & Co.'s, Union block, south Main street.

— Catarrh indicates impure blood, and to cure it, take Hood's Asparagin, which purifies the blood sold by all druggists.

— Freight is so heavy on the C. & E. and T. that all trains are running in from two to three sections. One coal train was run in nine sections Sunday.

— Miss Want has decided to remain at home for the present, and will, therefore, give private instruction in elocution to those desiring it. Those wishing drill on special pieces for High School or similar exercises, may see her at her home, east South street. (310f)

WE HAVE THE



In short and long nibs, stubs, fine, medium and coarse points, which we warrant for a year, and will make the artist good. In our estimation this is the best pen on the market today, which is proved by the guarantee accompanying each pen, at

C. G. WIANT

HANDKERCHIEFS!

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The people of Marion seldom have the benefit of a

DIRECT IMPORTATION

HANDKERCHIEFS!

These goods are nice and at prices within the reach of all. Goods that formerly sold at \$1 can be bought

NOW FOR FIFTY CENTS!

You must call and see these goods to be convinced. A saving of 50 to 100 per cent. can be gained by buying your Holiday Handkerchiefs now. We have always been the leader in Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs and, through the kindness of New York Importers, we can deliver these goods to you at marvelous Reductions.

John Frash.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

An Organization Effectuated and Now Ready for Business.

The announced meeting of the Citizens Board of Trade of Marion was held at the court house Monday evening, for the purpose of organization, which was effected by the election of the following officers:

Directors—E. Huber, T. H. B. Beale, H. True, B. Tristram, D. Yake, S. G. Kleinmaier, William Bland, M. E. Chase, J. J. Hane and H. Wilson.

President—J. F. McNeal.

First Vice President—Julius Strelitz.

Second Vice President—J. L. Elliott.

The board of directors elected C. W. Leffler secretary and J. J. Hane treasurer.

A motion made and carried, appointing each member of the incorporation a committee of one to solicit memberships, until three hundred members were secured.

With its capable corps of officers the Board of Trade is undoubtedly equipped for doing considerable good.

The objects of the organization have been heretofore stated, the main one of which is to look after the interests of Marion, and the securing of a number more members and their hearty co-operation will undoubtedly be of a considerable benefit.

WILL BE A GO

The Gymnasium infused with the Elixir of Enthusiasm and is Moving Along.

There were about fifty members of the Gymnasium Club present at the meeting held at Bennett Hall Monday evening, and the result was more enthusiastic action, sufficient it is thought to insure the thing a go.

The report of the committee on rules and regulations, which was previously made, was reconsidered and some changes made.

A stock company with shares of \$10 each was agreed upon, \$5 of each share to be paid by the first of December and the remainder to be paid in monthly installments of \$1 each.

On motion the board of trustees was given authority to rent room and begin the purchase of furniture and apparatus as soon as \$500 were collected.

The name of the incorporation is to be the Marion Athletic Club Co.

As soon as everything is in running order a trainer will be hired for the first six months, who will be the instructor of precautionary measures in the athletic exercises.

HERE AND THERE

The adoption of the free mail delivery system here has not appreciably effected the postoffice as a place to drop in and "meet a man"—or a woman, either, for that matter. People who have a bit of leisure time on their hands will, as ever, go to the postoffice, whether they expect any mail or not.

If you want to see the heterogeneous population you should lounge about there from seven to eight o'clock of an evening. You will see some strangers, of course, but the majority of faces will be familiar as the Erie depot is to the "oldest inhabitant."

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At Pownalton, Kan., so it is stated, five Indians voted the democratic ticket, for which they received \$1 each. And yet some people will insist that you can not civilize the poor Indian.

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In connection with the weather, and it is certainly pardonable to mention the weather of the past few days, it may be remarked that Goose Creek was out of her banks again Monday afternoon. The surplus water created great sloughs in unfortunate localities along that famous local watercourse and several citizens had to either wade or suffer communications with the rear of their premises to be cut off altogether. But the fate of Goose Creek will likely soon be settled by the supreme court.

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An editor, who a joke thought put it, wrote and then told his printers to print it.

So just for fun he inflicted the pun.

"The war on turkey has now begun."

And every November they're at it.

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Now that the Board of Trade is organized ready for business something, if not a great deal, will be expected of it. A wise rule has been adopted to begin with, and that is the one providing that ten members shall constitute a quorum. In this way a possibly inactive members can not handicap the workers by their absence.

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To Postoffice Subscribers.

By the heading we mean those who

get the Daily Star through the post-

office. Under the free delivery system

a daily paper cannot be delivered by

postal carriers without our paying one

cent postage on each copy. That means

\$3.15 per year out of each subscription

of \$10.00. That, of course, we cannot afford.

Those who wish the Daily Star

delivered can have them at the rates

by calling at this office and having their

names transferred to our own carrier

department, where the cost of the pa-

per and delivery is but 10 cents per

week. This suggestion, of course, is

made to only those who get the Star

through the postoffice and are using

our mail delivery.

*

*

Closing Out at Cost.

The entire stock at the office is

saloon and restaurant, nearly all of

which is to be closed out at cost.

We have a large quantity of

wines and liquors, tobacco and cigar-

ettes, canned fruit, sardines,ysters and

other eatables. All will be sold at

every fair price.

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